THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) Presently two Inter-State water disputes viz. Ravi Beas Water Disputes and Cauvery Water Disputes are under adjudication in the Tribunals set up by the Government ot India under the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956. Ravi Beas Waters Tribunal has given a report on 30.1.87. Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal has given an Interim order on 25.6.1991. Awards of their respective Tribunals are awaited.

It is not possible to indicate the time-frame in this regard.

Survey over Majuli Island

449. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey over the Majuli Island, the biggest Island of the world to save from erosion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) The Brahmaputra Board has conducted survey of the Majuli Island on Brahmaputra and has prepared a report in December 1997 on its flood protection measures. The report recommended taking up anti-erosion schemes, repair and strengthening of dykes and roads, construction of spurs and other permeable structures.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The measures recommended in the report are to be implemented by the Government of Assam from the funds allocated to the States under Flood Control Sector by the Planning Commission, and from the Central Assistance given to the Government of Assam every year by the Centre.

Water scarcity

450. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased o state:

(a) whether Government are aware that our country will be worst hit by water scarcity according to Worldwatch interview;

(b) whether this will result in steep cutbacks in supply of irrigation water; and

(c) if so, how it is going to affect the harvest during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Although the water availability in the country remains more or less fixed according to the natural hydrologic cycle, the per capita water availability is reducing progressively owing to increasing population, industrialisation and urbanisation. In 1955 per capita water availability was 5300 Cu.m which has come down to 2200 Cu.m in 1998 and by 2025 the availability will be only 1500 Cu.m at national average. According to the United Nations' criteria any situation of water availability less then 1000 Cu.m per capita is considered as scarcity condition. Therefore, even at the end of 2025 A.D. India is not likely to face water scarcity situation at national level though uneven water availability may cause local water scarcity at some places.

(b) The Government has initiated various measures through Command Area Development Programmes and

National Water Management Programme Scheme to improve efficiency of irrigation water use in the country. The National Water Policy (1987) also provides for better water planning and management of the country's water resources. Inter-basin transfer of water is also being contemplated in order to use the surplus monsoon flow. As such there is no apprehension of cutbacks in supply of irrigation water.

(c) There is likely to be no affect on agriculture during the next 5 years.

बाढ़ों के कारण हुई क्षति

451. **श्री ओंकार सिंह लखावतः क्या प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में बाढ़ से प्रति वर्ष राज्यवार औसतन कितनी क्षति होती है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षति को रोकने और अधिशेष जल का उपयोग जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में करने के लिए कोई दीर्घकालीन योजना बनायी जा रही है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोमपाल): (क) देश में बाढ़ों के कारण हुई वार्षिक औसत क्षति का राज्यवार विवरण संलग्न है। **(नीचे देखिए)**

(ख) जी, हां। जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के तहत राष्ट्रीय जल अभिकरण अध्ययन कर रहा है जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ देश की बृहद नदियों को परस्पर जोड़कर अधिक जल वाले बेसिनों से जल की कमी/सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों में जल ले जाने का कार्य करता है। इससे बाढ़ों में कमी आयेगी तथा उससे होने वाली क्षति कम होगी।

विवरण

देश में राज्यवार औसत वार्षिक बाढ़ क्षति

क्र॰ सं॰	राज्य	औसत (करोड़ रु॰ में)
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	257.0526
2.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	19.2408
3.	असम	130.9842
4.	बिहार	96.2399
5.	गोआ	0
6.	गुजरात	52.8501
7.	हरियाणा	48.1556
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	221.3794
9.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	78.7265
10.	कर्नाटक	57.8416
11.	केरल	212.0771
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	3.4401
13.	महाराष्ट्र	49.1997
14.	मणिपुर	0.007
15.	मेघालय	1.45
16.	मिजोरम	2.088
17.	नागालैंड	0
18.	उड़ीसा	124.9022
19.	पंजाब	131.127
20.	राजस्थान	23.1291
21.	सिक्किम	4.036
22.	तमिलनाडु	39.721
23.	त्रिपुरा	0.963
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	272.7507
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	37.5243
26.	अण्डमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.069
27.	दादर एवं नागर हवेली	0
28.	चण्डीगढ़	0
29.	दिल्ली	0
30.	दमन एवं दीव	3.234
31.	लक्षद्वीप	0
32.	पांडिचेरी	2.7895
	भारत	1870.998